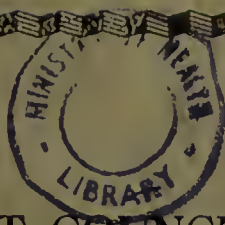


CANNOCK URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

TOGETH

~~2. Dr. Martin~~

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~~4. Mr. Morley Parry 419/R.8.~~

(To retain or
dispose of)



CANNOCK URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT


OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

TOGETHER WITH THE REPORT OF THE

Chief Public Health Inspector

1961



MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL, 1961

Chairman: Councillor J. M. Sunley, J.P.

Vice-Chairman: Councillor I. J. Jacques

Councillors:

Alderman A. Hampton, O.B.E., J.P.

J. Jones

T. Lawrence (until May)

R. Amos

J. Hampton

J. James

Mrs. E. Jones, J.P., C.C.

B. Nicholls, J.P., C.C.

F. A. Pennington

E. W. Prime

W. Roberts

J. E. Steele

E. R. Whitehouse

Mrs. E. Astbury

L. J. Paine

H. Roberts

Mrs. H. Hallworth

D. E. Stubbs

J. Holston (from May)

MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1961

Chairman: Councillor Mrs. E. Jones, J.P., C.C.

Vice-Chairman: Councillor I. J. Jacques

Councillors:

Alderman A. Hampton, O.B.E., J.P.

J. James

J. Jones

Mrs. E. Astbury

W. Roberts

Mrs. H. Hallworth

J. Holston

J. M. Sunley, J.P.

D. E. Stubbs

J. E. Steele

STAFF

Medical Officer of Health R. Webster, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.M. & H

Chief Public Health Inspector and Shops Inspector:

R. Heath, A.R.S.H., M.P.H.I.A.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:

H. R. Fry M.R.S.H., M.P.H.I.A.

Additional Public Health Inspector:

(from July) L. F. Medlycott

Assistant Public Health Inspector and Shops Inspector. N. Aston

General Assistant (unqualified) J. Powell

Pupil Public Health Inspector:

(until July) L. F. Medlycott

Clerical Staff:—

. Mrs. B. Ansell

. Mrs. S. J. Bailey

(until May) Miss S. J. Langston

(from July) Miss E. A. Clarke

Cleansing and Transport Superintendent C. F. Poole

Clerical Staff:

. Mrs. D. K. Batts

. Miss M. Lockley

Public Analyst A. Houlbrooke, M.Sc., F.R.I.C.

STAFF OF THE LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY WORKING IN THE CANNOCK AREA

Mrs. S. Leach, S.R.N.

Mrs. J. A. Jones, S.R.N., C.M.B.Pt.L., H.V.

Mrs. H. M. Box, S.R.N.

Mrs. M. E. Vaughan, S.R.N.

Mrs. E. R. Ledington, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Mrs. A. Phillips, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V., Q.N.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE CANNOCK URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen.

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the health of the District, and the work of the Health Department for the year 1961.

The percentage of unemployed to the insured population was very low in 1961, ranging from 0.8% to 1.2% with an average of 1.01%, for the whole year. The main industry is of course, mining, and some 42% of the insured population are so employed. Nevertheless other industries make individual contributions which are not insignificant, and which, in the aggregate accounted for 58% of those at work.

The number of families with problems, and in need of help, was seventeen at the beginning of the year.

It was possible to remove twelve of these families from the list during the year, but in the meantime a further seven families had to be added, and the year ended with twelve families under supervision.

The emergency powers contained in National Assistance (Amendment) Act, for removal to hospital of persons unable to devote to themselves and not receiving from others, proper care and attention, had to be invoked on only one occasion in 1961.

Patient persuasion moves most of the people who find themselves in such circumstances, and it is only occasionally that magisterial authority has to be sought.

Fifty-eight persons enfeebled by age, or disabled by chronic illness were admitted to Ivy House Hospital. Throughout the year, and particularly in winter, the need for such accommodation exceeded the supply. Some 134 applications for admission were made. Of these 96 were assessed as being in urgent need of admission but only 58 were in fact taken in.

These difficulties have been brought to the attention of the Hospital Management Committee through the Local Health Authority.

There is a need for a review of the bed establishment for such patients in this district.

In addition, twenty-one aged persons, whose condition, although not requiring nursing attention, was such that they were no longer able to continue to live at home, were admitted to Ivy House Hostel. With the support of the Home Help Service some of these had long continued to live at home, thus reducing the number of places needed in the Institution.

The chiropody service provided by the Local Health Authority has continued to grow, and make its contribution to keeping old

people on their feet and at home. In spite of steady expansion however, there is always a waiting list, and the eventual extent of this service has yet to be ascertained.

1961 was Census year. The population of the Urban District was found to be 42,199, which was less than the estimated population for the preceding year (estimated 1960 — 42,490).

In an era of expanding populations Cannock grows but slowly — the increase in the past ten years since the last census has been 1,389, or about 140 per year. As the births in this decennial period (7,119) exceeded the deaths (4,483) by 2,636, it is apparent that Cannock has lost population, in the sense that more people have moved out of the district, than have moved into it.

In 1961 itself there were 730 live births, and 469 deaths, giving a natural increase of 261, which is about the average for the last decade.

The live birth rate was 17.18, which is near the National average of 17.4.

Cannock's still birth rate in 1961 was double the National average. A Nation wide enquiry into the causes of still births was begun in 1961. It is to be hoped that this enquiry will throw light on a difficult subject.

Seventeen infants died during the year, giving an infant mortality rate of 23.28 (National figure — 21.4).

Nearly half of the deaths were due to prematurity.

All these infants (8) died in the first week.

Indeed some survived only a few hours.

Consideration of the birth weights shows that some of these were very premature indeed.

Other causes of infant deaths were far less common.

Two were from congenital deformities, three from broncho pneumonia, one from asphyxia, and one each from birth injury, whooping cough, and gastro enteritis.

After three successive years in which maternal deaths have occurred, 1961 saw a return to our customary 'nil return'.

There is no doubt that a greater use of the consultant natal clinic contributes to the safety of mothers. Doubtful cases are thereby admitted directly to the obstetric hospital for confinement.

There were 469 deaths in the District in 1961, giving a general death rate of 11.03, which when multiplied by the comparability figure of 1.17 gives a comparative rate of 12.9.

Diseases of the heart and vessels accounted for over half (51.8%) of the deaths.

Cancer deaths were 16.84% of the total (73 cases).

Next in order of frequency were bronchitis (7.67%) accidents (3.19%)

and pneumonia (1.91%).

It will be seen that this is the usual distribution.

1961 was an epidemic year for measles. 1,161 cases occurred — the highest figure ever recorded in the District.

It is to be hoped that the new measles vaccine can be developed to a point at which it could offer a useful contribution to the control of this widespread and distressing disease.

Eight-six cases of whooping cough occurred, mostly in the spring and summer months. Only ten of the children notified as suffering from whooping cough had been immunised against the disease.

Although no cases of Diphtheria occurred in 1961, the reward, no doubt, of immunisation in the past, the years immunisation figures were less good. Only 1,209 children of all ages were immunised (4,473 in 1960).

In some measure this may have been due to the preoccupation of the public with Poliomyelitis immunisation.

A special Polio immunisation campaign was held in the District and some 7,784 persons were immunised against this disease.

There was only one case of poliomyelitis in the year.

Fourteen sporadic cases of scarlet fever occurred.

Dysentery was represented by a single case (the lowest incidence in our records) but three cases of food poisoning were notified.

Some Pakastani smallpox contacts within the District came under surveillance by the Department, but no actual cases of smallpox occurred.

After an unexpected increase in tuberculosis in 1960 (22 new cases) the number of new notifications fell to 12 in 1961.

There were three deaths, in contrast to the 10 deaths in the preceeding year. In a survey carried out in our District by the Mass Miniature Radiography Unit, 538 persons were X-rayed without a single case of tuberculosis being found. The number of cases on our tuberculosis register (207) is the lowest so far.

Analyses of food stuffs continued throughout the year.

129 samples (including milk) were submitted, and all but 8 were found to be genuine.

Analyses of water samples taken from various points in the district yielded entirely satisfactory results.

During the year the Council built 90 houses and 16 bungalows. One hundred and thirty-three houses and 60 bungalows were erected privately.

The staffing position in the Department, which has received much consideration by the Committee, improved to the extent that Mr. Medlycott (pupil inspector) became a qualified inspector. The staff remained, however, numerically insufficient for work of the Department.

It is a pleasure to record, once more, my appreciation of a helpful staff. Our thanks are due to the Chairman and Members of our Committee for their continuing interest.

I am,

Public Health Department,
Church Street,
Cannock,
Staffs.
Tel.: Cannock 2096

Your obedient servant,
R. WEBSTER
Medical Officer of Health

SECTION A

Statistics and Social Conditions

Area of the District (excluding area covered by water)....	acres 8,155
Population at 1951 Census ...	40,927
Population at 1961 Census	42,199
Registrar General's estimate of population to middle of year	42,490
Number of inhabited houses (according to Rate Books) at end of the year	12,346
Rateable Value, 1st April, 1962	£465,773
Product of Penny Rate	£1,875

Unemployment figures for the year were as follows:—

Date	MALES		FEMALES		Total
	18 & over	Under 18	18 & over	Under 18	
13. 3.61	140	5	114	6	265
12. 6.61	110	4	100	5	219
11. 9.61	118	1	114	—	233
11.12.61	167	5	124	6	302

LIVE BIRTHS

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	355	344	699
Illegitimate ...	14	17	31
Total	369	361	730

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population	17.18
Illegitimate Live Birth Rate per cent of total live births....	4.24

Area Comparability Factor:

The Area Comparability Factor provided by the Register General is 0.96. This Factor X Crude Live Birth Rate gives a standard Birth Rate for the District of	16.49
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 for England and Wales	17.4

LIVE BIRTHS

Year	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Legitimate ...	646	689	627	591	683	687	727	731	652	699
Illegitimate ...	22	21	16	23	21	25	30	22	25	31
Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated resident pop. ...	16.28	17.12	15.64	14.71	16.6	16.9	17.8	17.5	15.58	17.18

STILL BIRTHS

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	13	12	25
Illegitimate ...	1	1	2
Total	14	13	27

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 live and still births..... 35.66
 Still Birth Rate per 1,000 live and still births..... 18.7
 (England and Wales)

STILL BIRTHS

Year	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Legitimate ...	27	22	21	19	15	17	29	21	17	25
Illegitimate ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
Still birth rate per 1,000 live and stil' births ...	38.8	31.3	31.6	30.01	20.8	23.3	36.9	29.2	24.78	35.66

DEATHS

Nett deaths allocated to the District after allowing for inward and outward transfers:

Male	Female	Total
258	211	469
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population.....		11.03
The Area Comparability Factor provided by the Registrar General in this case.....		1.17
This Factor X Crude Death Rate give a standard Death Rate of		12.9
Death Rate for England and Wales.....		12.0

MATERNAL MORTALITY

		Rate per 1,000 live and still births	
	Deaths	Cannock	Eng. & Wales
Maternal causes			
(excluding abortion)	—	0.00	0.27
others due to abortion	—	0.00	0.07
	—	—	—
	—	0.00	0.34

INFANT MORTALITY

	Actual Deaths	Cannock Rate	Eng. & Wales Rate
Deaths under one year of age:—			
All infants per 1,000 live births . .	17	23.28	21.4
Legitimate infants per 1,000			
Legitimate live births	17	24.32	—
Illegitimate infants per 1,000			
illegitimate live births	—	—	—
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	11	15.06	15.5
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	10	13.69	—
Perinatal Mortality Rate (still- births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)	37	50.68	—

Cause of Death	Under 1 week	1—2 weeks	3rd week	4th week	Total 1—4 weeks Neo-natal mortality	4 weeks—3 months	3 months—6 months	6 months—9 months	9 months—12 months	Total Deaths Under 1 year of age
Prematurity	8	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	8
Birth Injury	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Asphyxia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Respiratory Failure ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hydrocephalus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningo-myelocoele	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	2
Congenital Heart Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Intestinal Obstruction	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gastro Enteritis ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Broncho-pneumonia ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	3
Kidney Disease ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Totals	10	1	—	—	11	1	1	4	1	17

The estimated population, birth rate, infant mortality rate (I.M.R.) and Maternal Mortality Rate (M.M.R.) for the past ten years were as follows:—

Year	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Population	41,030	41,230	41,090	41,730	41,950	42,000	42,490	43,020	43,440	42,490
Birth Rate	16.93	17.77	16.15	15.16	17.13	17.35	18.49	18.01	16.17	17.18
I.M. Rate	43.41	43.66	38.88	30.9	21.3	23.8	31.7	35.98	26.59	23.28
M.M. Rate	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.54	1.32	1.49	0.00
Death Rate	11.67	10.74	10.29	10.32	10.4	10.28	11.15	10.1	10.5	11.03

Chief Causes of Death in Order of Importance

Cause of Death	Male	Female	Total	% of Total Deaths in 1961	% of Total Deaths in 1960
Heart Disease ...	101	84	185	39.44	43.9
Cancer	36	43	79	16.84	17.3
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	30	28	58	12.36	16.0
Bronchitis	28	8	36	7.67	5.4
Accidents	10	5	15	3.19	3.7
Pneumonia	7	2	9	1.91	3.5

CAUSES OF DEATH DURING 1961

	Male	Female
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	2	1
2. Tuberculosis, other	—	—
3. Syphilitic	2	—
4. Diphtheria	—	—
5. Whooping Cough	—	1
6. Meningococcal	—	—
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—
8. Measles	—	—
9. Other infective and Parasitic Diseases ..	—	2
10. Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	9	3
11. Malignant Neoplasm, Lung and Bronchus	16	1
12. Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	—	14
13. Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	—	1
14. Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	11	18
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	—	4
16. Diabetes	—	2
17. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	30	28
18. Coronary Disease, Angina	45	32
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease	2	—
20. Other Heart Disease	48	49
21. Other Circulatory Disease	6	3
22. Influenza	6	3
23. Pneumonia	7	2
24. Bronchitis	28	8
25. Other Diseases of the respiratory System	7	2
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	2	2
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	3	2
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	2	1
29. Hyperplasia of Prostrate	3	—
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion	—	—
31. Congenital Malformation	1	2
32. Other defined and Ill-Defined Diseases..	17	24
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents	5	2
34. All other Accidents	5	3
35. Suicide	1	1
36. Homicide and Operations of War.....	—	—
	<hr/> 258 <hr/>	<hr/> 211 <hr/>

NATURAL INCREASE — EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS

	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Births	695	733	664	633	719	729	786	753	677	730
Deaths	479	443	423	431	441	432	474	435	456	469
Natural Increase	216	290	241	202	278	297	312	318	221	261
Estimated Pop.	41,030	41,230	41,090	41,730	41,950	42,000	42,490	43,020	43,440	42,490

SECTION B

General Provision of Health Services Within the Cannock Urban District

LABORATORY FACILITIES

The Public Health Bacteriological and Chemical Laboratories have provided a comprehensive service throughout the year. They have been most helpful with advice and information, as well as in the work undertaken for us.

Results of Examinations were as follows:

Swabs

Throat	Positive	Negative	Total
For General Practitioners.....	—	16	16
For Hospitals	—	—	—

Nose

For General Practitioners.....	—	3	3
For Hospitals	—	—	—
Sputa for Tuberculosis	20	479	499

Other Specimens:

Urine	1
Faeces	479
Blood	—
Others	1

In addition many examinations of water, milk, food stuffs, sewage effluents were reported on by these Laboratories during the year.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION AND PERSONAL HEALTH

No important changes occurred in these services as compared with previous years.

SECTION C

Infectious Diseases

INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

(Corrected Notifications)

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Scarlet Fever	20	27	23	25	28	28	14
Measles	651	6	580	479	419	117	1161
Whooping Cough	92	154	40	19	152	30	86
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Non-Paralytic	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Polio Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	22	22	20	13	23	8	5
Erysipelas	10	15	7	6	7	6	8
Meningococcal Infection	2	—	—	—	—	—	1
Dysentery	30	19	18	51	179	33	1
Enteric or Typhoid Fevers	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Food Poisoning	5	4	14	5	17	6	3
Puerperal Pyrexia	10	7	1	2	—	—	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
Gastro Enteritis	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Infective Hepatitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

ANALYSIS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES BY AGE GROUPS

	Scarlet Fever	Measles	Whooping Cough	D'theria	Polio Paralytic	Polio non- Paralytic
Under 1 year	—	32	5	—	—	—
1—2	1	253	14	—	—	—
3—4	6	325	23	—	—	—
5—9	4	527	42	—	1	—
10—14	2	15	2	—	—	—
15—24	—	6	—	—	—	—
25 & over	1	1	—	—	—	—
Age Unknown	—	2	—	—	—	—

Age Group	Pneumonia	Meningococcal Infection	Dysentery	Enteric Fever	Food Poisoning	Puerperal Pyrexia	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Paratyphoid Fevers
Under 5 years	1	1			3			
5—14			1	—				
15—44	2					1	1	
45—64	1							
65 & over ..	1			—				
Age unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

TUBERCULOSIS

Age Groups	NEW CASES				Total	DEATHS				Total
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory			Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		
	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	
0—1	—	—						—	—	—
1—5	—									—
5—15	—				—			—	—	—
15—25	1	1	1	1	4					—
25—35	—	—		1	1		—		—	—
35—45	2				2	1			—	1
45—55	1	1			2		—	—	—	
55—65	—	—			—	—	1	—	—	1
65 & over	1	1	1		3	1	—	—	—	1
Age unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	5	3	2	2	12	2	1	—	—	3

The number of new cases and the number of deaths for the past ten years were as follows:—

	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
New Cases										
Pulmonary	39	44	37	21	25	7	27	13	18	8
Non-P'monary	4	4	6	2	1	2	1	1	4	4
Total	43	48	43	23	26	9	28	14	22	12
Deaths										
Pulmonary	8	11	9	2	5	4	4	4	10	3
Non-P'monary	3	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Total	11	12	11	2	6	4	4	4	10	3

Notices of admission to Institutions were as follows:—

Cheshire Joint Sanatorium	1
Goscote Sanatorium	3
The Limes, Himley	4
Prestwood Sanatorium	2

DEATHS from Tuberculosis in England and Wales as a whole as compared with Cannock.

	Deaths	Rate per million
England Wales	3,333	72
Cannock	3	75

TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER. The number of Tuberculosis cases on the Register on 1st January, 1961 was..... 207

The Distribution was as follows:—

	Bridgtown	Cannock	Chadsmoor	Heath Hayes and Wimblebury	Hazel Slade Cannock Wood Rawsley	Hednesford
Pulmonary	12	82	27	13	5	53
Non-Pulmonary ..	1	7	2	2	—	3
Total	13	89	29	15	5	56

Additions to Register. PULMONARY

No. of New Notifications.....	7
No. of Transfers IN	2
No. Restored to Register	—
Total	9

Deletions from Register. PULMONARY

No. died	4
No. Recovered	27
No. of Transfers OUT	1
Total	32

Additions to Register.**NON-PULMONARY**

No. of New Notifications	4
No. of Transfers IN	
No. Restored to Register	
Total	4

Deletions from Register.**NON-PULMONARY**

No. died	
No. recovered	
No. of Transfers OUT	1
Total	1

CANCERS

The following table shows the trend over the last 10 years.

Year	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Deaths	77	77	67	70	88	66	74	63	79	73
Population	41,030	41,230	41,090	41,730	41,950	42,000	42,490	42,020	43,440	42,490
Rate per 1,000 of the Pop.	1.87	1.86	1.63	1.67	2.09	1.57	1.74	1.46	1.8	1.71

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

To the Chairman and Members of the Cannock Urban District
Council

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I submit the Annual Report on the work of the Public Health Department during the year 1961.

Staffing difficulties have again had an effect on the work of the Department with the result that much routine work has had to be neglected. Meat inspection and Slum Clearance have been given priority and it will be seen that once again all animals have been inspected.

Mr. Medlycott, who joined the Department as a pupil in 1957, successfully sat his final examination in June and was appointed Additional Public Health Inspector.

To the members of the Council I express my thanks for their interest and support in the work of the Department; my thanks also to the Medical Officer of Health, colleagues in other Departments for their co-operation and particularly to all the members of the staff of the Public Health Department.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

R. HEATH,

Chief Public Health Inspector

Public Health Department,
Church Street,
Cannock.

Tel. Cannock 2231. Ext. 35.

Food and Drugs Act 1955

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD AND FOOD PREMISES

FOOD HYGIENE

Although the owners of many shops have shown by their own efforts that they believe in clean food there is still much to be done, and when it is realised the damage which can be done by just one small lapse by a food handler there is no doubt that care can never be relaxed.

Vigilance on the part of the general shopping public can do much to ensure that food is not only clean but safe.

Personal hygiene, the condition of the premises and equipment and methods employed are considered and whenever possible swabs from utensils and samples of washing or rinsing waters are taken for bacteriological examination. Table 1 sets out the details of these tests.

Proceedings under the Food and Drugs Act were taken against a local firm after a cigarette had been found in a loaf. The firm concerned was fined £10.

Number and Type of Food Premises

Bakehouses	9
Butcher's Shops	32
Cafes and Snack Bars	11
Colliery Canteens	7
Restaurants	3
Dairies	2
Egg Packing Stations	1
Factory Canteens	18
Fish retailers and Greengrocers	23
Fried Fish Shops	17
Ice-Cream manufacturers	2
Ice-Cream retailers	205
Meat Stalls	5
Retail shops	336
School Canteens and Kitchens	28
Slaughterhouses	6
Wholesale food premises	8
Licensed premises	58

Chemical Examination of Food

During the year 129 samples of Food and Drugs were submitted to the Public Analyst and results of the analyses are set out in Table 2. Of the 129 samples taken only eight or 6.2% proved unsatisfactory.

The average composition of all samples of milk was—Fat 3.93%, Solids—not-fat 9.02%.

TABLE 1
HYGIENE TESTS 1961

Samples taken from	Number taken	Number Satisfactory	Number Unsatisfactory	Percentage Satisfactory	Percentage Unsatisfactory	Colony Count		Coliform Test	
						Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Bakeries	3	1	2	33.33	66.67	1	2	3	—
Cafes	69	58	11	84.06	15.94	59	10	63	6
Canteens	68	62	6	91.18	8.82	62	6	66	2
Dairies	24	18	6	75.00	25.00	18	6	21	3
Licensed Premises	4	4	—	100.00	—	4	—	4	—
Restaurants	26	25	1	96.15	3.85	25	1	25	1
TOTALS	194	168	26	86.6	13.4	169	25	182	12

TABLE 2
FOOD AND DRUGS SAMPLES, 1961

SAMPLE	NUMBER EXAMINED	NUMBER ADULTERATED OR BELOW STANDARD			
		F'mal	Infmal	F'mal	Infmal
Apples	—	1	—	—	—
Arctic Roll .. .	—	1	—	—	—
Bemax .. .	—	1	—	—	—
Bean and Bacon Soup .. .	—	1	—	—	—
Cheez Whiz .. .	—	1	—	—	—
Chicken Soup .. .	—	2	—	—	—
Cream .. .	—	2	—	—	—
Coffee Essence .. .	—	1	—	—	—
Fish Fingers .. .	—	1	—	—	—
Frozen dairy Cream .. .	—	1	—	—	—
Ground Rice .. .	—	1	—	—	—
Hamburgers .. .	—	1	—	—	—
Health Salts .. .	—	1	—	—	—
Honey .. .	—	1	—	—	—
Ice-Cream .. .	—	7	—	—	—
Imitation Cream .. .	—	1	—	—	—
Lemon Curd .. .	—	1	—	—	—
Lime Split .. .	—	1	—	—	—
Milk of Magnesia .. .	—	1	—	—	—
Milk .. .	4	14	—	—	—
Milk, Pasteurised .. .	—	17	—	—	—
Milk, Sterilised .. .	—	7	—	—	—
Milk, Tuberculin Tested .. .	—	26	—	—	—
Milk, Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised	—	7	—	—	—
Milk, Channel Island (all grades)	—	7	—	—	—
Mild Beer .. .	4	—	—	—	—
Nestea .. .	—	1	—	—	—
Potted Salmon with Butter .. .	—	1	—	—	1
Salmon and Shrimp Paste .. .	—	1	—	—	—
Self Raising Flour .. .	—	1	—	—	—
Strawberry Jam .. .	—	1	—	—	—
Steak and Kidney Pie .. .	—	1	—	—	—
Synthetic Cream .. .	—	1	—	—	1
Turkey Pie .. .	—	1	—	—	—
Treacle .. .	—	1	—	—	—
Veal and Ham Meat Paste .. .	—	1	—	—	—
Vinegar .. .	—	1	—	—	—
TOTALS .. .	8	116	—	—	2

TABLE 3

DETAILS OF UNSATISFACTORY SAMPLES

Sample No.	Article	Nature of Contravention	Observations
1093	Synthetic Cream	Contravenes the Labelling of Food Order, 1953, by giving no statement of ingredients. Contains substances other than those derived from milk and should therefore not be described as 'synthetic'.	New carton with wording 'imitation cream' and list of contents brought into use by firm.
1118	Potted Salmon with Butter	11.0% deficient of fish containing only 78.2% instead of the 88.2% which should be present.	Formal sample to be taken.
1122	Milk	3.3% deficient in fat	Appeal to cow samples proved that deficiencies were due to natural causes.
1128	Milk	4.0% deficient in fat	
1130	Milk	10.0% deficient in fat	
1131	Milk	1.7% deficient in fat	
1133	Milk	0.7% deficient in fat	
1135	Milk	13.3% deficient in fat	

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF FOOD—MILK

Towards the end of the year, on 1st December, 1961, Sambrook's Dairy closed which meant that the pasteurisation of milk within the urban area ceased.

Cannock, has for many years, been included in an area whereby all milk retailed must be of a Special Designation, i.e. tuberculin tested or heat treated (pasteurised or sterilised). Apart from a small quantity of Farm Bottled Tuberculin Tested all milk now sold in the urban area comes from dairies outside the Urban Area.

One hundred and fifty-seven samples were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory — 152 for bacteriological examination and five for biological tests for tubercle bacilli these latter five were all negative. With the exception of two, all the 152 samples passed all

statutory tests, and in the case of the exceptions both samples failed the Methylene Blue Test.

Licences to use special designations were in force as follows:—

Dealers Licences:—

Tuberculin Tested	10
Pasteurised	23
Sterilised	53

ICE CREAM

Ice-Cream (Heat Treatment, Etc.) Regulations, 1959

Of the two ice-cream manufacturers in the area one carries out the heat treatment procedure and the other uses the 'cold mix' method. In the first process all the various ingredients are mixed and then pasteurised, cooled and frozen. With the second method an ice-cream powder (which has been suitably heat treated) is used and reconstituted by the addition of water.

'Soft ice-cream' has become popular during the year and both manufacturers mentioned above operate soft ice-cream vans.

Two hundred and five shops and other premises are registered for the 'sale only' of ice-cream. At these pre-packed ice cream is sold.

Sixty-nine samples were examined by the Public Health Laboratory Service 65 were in grade I; 3 grade II and 1 grade IV.

MISCELLANEOUS FOODS

Frequent visits were maintained to the Egg Packing Station and during these visits, 15 samples of liquid egg were obtained — all samples were free of food poisoning organisms.

INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

Slaughterhouses

Following the submission of a report by the Council to the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food upon Slaughterhouse facilities the Minister decided that the Principal Regulations should come into force in the Urban area on 1st April, 1961.

At six slaughterhouses work of improvement and alteration was carried out, the premises brought up to standard and licences were ultimately issued by the Council.

This final figure of six means that four slaughterhouses have gone out of use.

Meat Inspection

The number of animals slaughtered for human consumption, again shows a decrease, due to alterations being carried out at the various premises.

Tuberculosis, at one time the most common disease found in a slaughterhouse is now a thing of the past. It will be seen from the table that no cattle were affected and only a very few pigs. This is indeed an achievement when it is recalled that these figures were 11% and 31% only a few years ago.

TABLE 4
DETAILS OF ANIMALS INSPECTED

	Cattle except Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
No. of animals slaughtered	510	34	3	2595	1351
No. of animals inspected	510	34	3	2595	1351
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS AND CYSTICERCI—					
Whole carcasses condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	75	4	Nil	6	58
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis or Cysticerci	14.71%	11.76%	Nil	0.23%	4.26%
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY--					
Whole carcasses condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	26
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1.92%
CYSTICERCOSIS—					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Generalised and totally condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

(Total number of carcasses examined 4,493)

TABLE 5 DISEASED MEAT AND OFFALS

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.
All Diseases Except Tuberculosis: ..				
Carcase Meat		1	2	13
Offals		8	0	20½
Tuberculosis Only:				
Carcase Meat		2	0	18
Offals			2	2
Cysticercosis only:				
Carcase Meat		—	—	—
Offals		—	—	—

TABLE 6 AFFECTED CARCASE PARTS

	Cattle	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
Carcases	—	—	—	—	—
Part Carcases	—	—	—	—	—
Diaphragms	2	—	—	—	—
Heads	5	1	—	—	20
Hearts	4	—	—	1	23
Kidneys	—	—	—	—	1
Lungs	7	—	—	—	47
Livers	60	3	—	5	8
Mesenteries	—	—	—	—	8
Intestines	—	—	—	—	6
Stomachs	—	—	—	—	—
Spleens	1	—	—	—	—
Udders	—	—	—	—	—
Uteri	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE 7 INCIDENCE OF DISEASE IN MEAT (Weight in lbs.)

	Other	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
Abcesses	296	15	—	—	23
Actinobacillosis	90	30	—	—	—
Actinomycosis	30	—	—	—	—
Bacterial Necrosis	4	—	—	—	—
Cirrhosis	15	7	—	—	—
Congestion	—	—	—	—	57
Contamination	8	—	—	—	—
Echinococcus Cysts	10	—	—	—	—
Fascioliasis	307	10	—	12	—
Hepatitis	—	—	—	—	4
Hydronephritis	—	—	—	—	0½
Myocarditis	—	—	—	—	3
Necrosis	15	—	—	—	3
Pericarditis	—	—	—	—	49
Peritonitis	14	—	—	5	5
Pleurisy	20	—	—	—	18
Pneumonia	25	—	—	—	22
Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	300

UNWHOLESOME FOOD CONDEMNED

Food found to be unfit for human consumption is set out in the following table. All was voluntarily surrendered to the Public Health Inspectors at the time of inspection.

In all cases surrender notes were obtained and 456 condemnation certificates were issued.

Disposal of Condemned Food

Diseased meat is destroyed by fire or suitably stained and removed for conversion into fertilizers. Controlled tipping is the means of disposing of refuse in this district, and unwholesome food is taken to tips and safely disposed of under the supervision of the department.

TABLE 8
FOOD CONDEMNED

Type of Food	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.	ozs.
Meat and Offals	—	8	3	3	0
Meat, tinned	1	4	2	2	0
Vegetables, tinned	—	—	1	15	14
Fish, tinned	—	—	—	25	6
Tomatoes, tinned	—	4	1	8	6
Fruit, tinned	—	8	0	3	8
Cheese	—	—	—	16	0
Pork Sausage	—	—	—	3	8
Confectionery	—	2	0	21	8
Roasting Chickens	—	—	1	8	15
Hinds of Mutton	—	—	1	16	0
Bacon	—	—	2	10	8
Miscellaneous	—	1	2	24	3½
Total	2	8	2	18	12½

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1958

Four new applications to slaughter or stun animals in a slaughter-house were received, 39 renewals of existing licences were granted.

The slaughtermen continue to be informed of the necessity of obtaining a certificate required under the Firearms Act, 1937. A Captive Bolt Pistol for the use of licenced slaughtermen in cases of emergency is always available in the department.

WATER

The Urban Districts water supply is obtained from the South Staffs. Waterworks Company and has continued to be satisfactory in all respects.

There are no stand-pipes in the area — every house having a piped supply direct to the dwelling.

Samples from taps at various premises have been taken from time to time and submitted for bacteriological and chemical examination — in all instances with acceptable reports.

R. H. Taylor, Esq., the Engineer-in-Chief of the South Staffordshire Waterworks Company has supplied the following information:—

- (a) The water supply to the area has been satisfactory in quality and quantity.
- (b) The supply to the Urban District of Cannock is derived from 9 pumping stations, chlorination is practised at six of them. Of the 150 samples examined during 1961, from the three pumping stations which have no treatment, 147 were free from all types of coliform bacteria.

563 samples of the chlorinated water were examined, of which 550 were free from all types of coliform bacteria.

220 samples of the raw water were examined, of which 213 were free from all types of coliform bacteria.

249 samples of a supply of surface origin were examined before chlorination and these gave an average coliform bacteria content of 38 per 100 ml.

Samples were also examined from:

Gentleshaw Reservoir
Gentleshaw Pumping Station
Pye Green Tower
Pye Green Pumping Station
Cannock Depot
Heath Hayes

101 of the 102 samples from Gentleshaw Reservoir and 50 of the 51 from Gentleshaw Pumping Station were free from coliform bacteria. 28 of the 30 samples from Heath Hayes were free from coliform bacteria.

12 samples from Pye Green Tower, 12 samples from Pye Green Pumping Station and 12 samples from Cannock Depot, were all free from Coliform bacteria.

The average chemical results of the 12 samples from Cannock Depot were:

pH	7.3
Expressed in parts per million	
Alkalinity (CaCO ₃)	96
Chlorides (Cl)	26.9
Ammoniacal Nitrogen (N)019
Albuminoid Nitrogen (N)045
Oxidised Nitrogen (N)	2.4
Oxygen Absorbed (3 hr. at 20°C).....	.50
Temporary Hardness	91
Permanent Hardness	75
Total Hardness	166
Total Solids	242
Iron (Fe)03
Manganese (Mn)	Trace
Calcium (Ca)	51.9
Magnesium (Mg)	8.0
Sulphate (SO ₄)	57.4
Zinc (Zn)	Nil
Poisonous Metals (Cu and Pb)	Nil

- (c) The waters are not liable to plumbo-solvency, the 12 samples from Cannock Depot being free from any detectable quantities of lead.
- (d) Chlorination is practised at most of the pumping Stations, largely as a precautionary measure. Emergency chlorination is performed in such cases as burst mains etc. and special staff and apparatus are available for this purpose. New mains are chlorinated and not brought into use until a sample of water from them is proved satisfactory.
- (e) The number of houses supplied in the Urban District are:—
 Direct from Public Main 12,930
 There are no outside Standpipes or communal taps.

PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS CONTROLLED BY BYELAWS OR REGULATIONS

Dairies and Milk Distributors	85
Purveyors of milk from other districts selling milk in this area	5
Bakehouses	9
Slaughterhouses	6
Butchers' Shops	32
Meat Stalls	5
Mortuaries	1
Factories	155
Pet Animals Shops	11
Rag Flock Premises	4

HOUSING ACTS

Housing work carried out under the Public Health Acts and Housing Acts is set out on the following pages.

HOUSING STATISTICS

1. Inspection of Dwellinghouses during the year.	
(1) (a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	228
(b) Number of inspections made for that purpose..	621
(2) (a) Number of dwellinghouses (included under sub-heading 1 above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	63
(b) Number of inspections made for that purpose..	228
(3) Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	63
(4) Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	165
2. Remedy of Defects during the year without service of Formal Notice.	
Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local authority or their officers	78
3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year.	
(a) Proceedings under Section 9, 10 and 12 of the Housing Act, 1957:—	
(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	0
(2) Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notice:—	
(a) by Owners	0
(b) by Local Authority in default of Owners	0

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Act:	
(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	41
(2) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
(a) by Owners	27
(b) by Local Authority in default of Owners	0
(c) Proceedings under Section 16, 17 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1957:—	
(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which demolition orders were made	6
(2) Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of demolition orders	13
(d) Proceedings under Section 18 and 27 of the Housing Act, 1957:—	
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which closing orders were made	0
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which closing orders were determined the tenement or room having been rendered fit	0
(e) Proceedings under Section 17 of the Housing Act, 1957:—	
Number of dwellings closed under sub-section (1)	3

UNFIT HOUSES

Number demolished:—	
Individual Unfits	8
Clearance Orders	18
Redevelopment Area	0

Clearance Areas Represented

St. Luke's Ward:

63 and 65, Hednesford Road, Cannock.
35 and 37, Hednesford Street, Cannock.

St. Chad's Ward:

2 and 4, Bradford Street, Hightown.
4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18, Burgoyne Street, Hightown.
1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, and 17, Moss Road, Chadsmoor.
39, 41, 43 and 45, Burgoyne Street, Hightown.
337, 339, 341, 343, 345 and 347, Cannock Road, Hightown.
96, 98, 100, 102 and 104, Burns Street, Chadsmoor.

St. John's Ward:

25, 27, 29, 31 and 33, Wimblebury Road, Heath Hayes.
128, 130, 132 and 134, Bank Street, Heath Hayes.

St. Peter's Ward:

208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218 and 220 Littleworth Road, Hednesford.

**Clearance and Compulsory Purchase Orders made, or Property
Purchased by Agreement**

St. Luke's Ward:

63 and 65, Hednesford Road, Cannock (Clearance).
35 and 37, Hednesford Street, Cannock (Clearance).

St. John's Ward:

25, 27, 29, 31 and 33, Wimblebury Road, Heath Hayes (Clearance).

St. Peter's Ward:

208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218 and 220 Littleworth Road, Hednesford.
(Clearance)

Houses Represented for Demolition or Closing Orders

St. Aidan's Ward:

16, Field Street, Blackfords (Demolition).

St. Mark's Ward:

328, Green Heath Road, Hednesford (Demolition).

St. John's Ward:

77, Stafford Street, Heath Hayes (Closing).
Caravan 7, Wimblebury Road, Heath Hayes. (Demolition).
Caravan, 9, Wimblebury Road, Heath Hayes. (Demolition).

St. Peter's Ward:

25a, Littleworth Hill, Hednesford (Demolition).
Sevens Cottage, Severns Road, Rawnsley, Hednesford (Demolition)

Demolition Orders Made

St. Aidan's Ward:

16, Field Street, Blackfords.
19a, Pye Green Road, Cannock.

St. John's Ward:

Caravan, 7, Wimblebury Road, Heath Hayes.

Caravan, 9, Wimblebury Road, Heath Hayes.

St. Peter's Ward:

Hayfield Cottage, Slang Lane, Cannock Wood.

25a, Littleworth Hill, Hednesford.

Buildings Closed

St. Mark's Ward:

40a and 42, Heath Street, Hednesford.

St. John's Ward:

77, Stafford Street, Heath Hayes.

Houses Demolished

St. Paul's Ward:

216, Churchbridge Locks, Leacroft. (Demolition Order).

St. Luke's Ward:

59, Church Street, Cannock. (Voluntary).

322, Old Hednesford Road, Cannock. (Demolition Order).

St. Aidan's Ward:

382, 384 and 386, Cemetery Road, Cannock (Certificate Unfit)

19a, Pye Green Road, Cannock (Demolition Order).

St. Chad's Ward:

38, Queen Street, Hightown. (Voluntary)

St. Mark's Ward:

169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183 and 185 Station Road, Hednesford. (Clearance).

St. John's Ward:

132 and 132a, Cannock Road, Heath Hayes. (Clearance).

52 and 54, Bank Street, Heath Hayes. (Clearance).

St. Peter's Ward:

Cottage, Rawnsley Wood, Cannock. (Voluntary).

Hayfield Cottage, Slang Lane, Cannock Wood. (Demolition Order)

465 and 465a, Littleworth Road, Rawnsley. (Voluntary).

25a, Littleworth Hill, Hednesford. (Demolition Order).

Houses Erected

Private Enterprise

193

(132 Bungalows, 61 Houses)

Local Authority

106

(16 Bungalows, 90 Houses)

REPAIRS TO HOUSES

The following is a list of repairs carried out to houses during the year.

Roofs Repaired	29
Chimneys repaired	13
Spouting repaired	18
Houses repointed, roughcast or cemented	21
Walls and ceilings repaired	51
New ceilings	3
New quarry and concrete floors	1
Quarry, brick and concrete floors repaired	10
New wood floors	1
New skirting boards or skirting boards repaired	3
New stairs and stairs repaired	2
Staircase handrail provided	2
New fascia boards	
Flashings and weatherings repaired	
Wood Floors repaired	11
New firegrates fitted or firegrates repaired	17
New windows and windows repaired	25
New sashccords, catches, fasteners etc.	22
New doors fitted and doors repaired	20
New sinks and sinks repaired	9
Coppers repaired	1
Burst pipes repaired	6
Yard paved and paving repaired	4

Nuisances and other Matters dealt with

Foul drains, water closets, cesspools, sinks, unrinals, ashpits..	60
Accumulations of manure and other offensive matter	10
Defective water closets and drains	47
Dwellinghouses needing repair	119
Dwellinghouses overcrowded	17
Animals so kept as to be a nuisance	1

Nuisances Abated and Improvements Carried Out

Water Closets put in order	2
New water closet pans	5
New water closet seats	1
New water closet flushing cisterns	6
Water closet flushing cisterns repaired	4
Choked water closets opened	1
Choked drains opened	23
Drains repaired	1
Drain ventilating shafts repaired	4

New dustbins substituted for worn out dustbins (Council Scheme)	1114
New dustbins substituted for worn out dustbins (Owners)	8
New Drain inspection chambers constructed	—
New drain inspection chamber covers provided	2
New sanitary pails provided	—
New water closets provided	—
New bathrooms provided	—

Overcrowded Dwellinghouses

New cases found	3
Abated during year	2
Existing at end of year	17

COMPLAINTS RECEIVED

The number of complaints received by the Department in 1961 was 183, considerably less than in the previous year.

NOTICES SERVED

Informal	130
Statutory, Public Health Act, 1936, Section 45	4
Statutory, Public Health Act, 1936, Section 93	39

RESULTS OF NOTICES SERVED

Nuisances abated	109
Notices outstanding	21

RENT ACT, 1957

The following figures were submitted to the Ministry relating to applications for Certificates of Disrepair in 1961.

(1) Number of applications for certificates	5
(2) Number of decisions not to issue certificates	—
(3) Number of decisions to issue certificates	4
(a) in respect of some but not all defects	3
(b) in respect of all defects	1
(4) Number of undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	1
(5) Number of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	—
(6) Number of certificates issued	2

Applications for Cancellation of Certificates

- | | |
|--|---|
| (7) Applications by landlords to Local Authority for
Cancellation of Certificates | — |
| (8) Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates.. | — |
| (9) Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of
tenants objections | — |
| (10) Certificates cancelled by Local Authority | — |

Improvement Grants

Under the Improvement Grants Scheme the Council approved 65 applications for Standard Grants and 3 for Discretionary Grants.

This scheme has helped a few people, in the main owner-occupiers, to obtain modern amenities, e.g. bathroom, hot water supply, internal sanitary accommodation, but the majority of people living in the older houses in the area are without these facilities.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

Almost the whole of the district is on the water carriage system. The cesspools which still exist are, in the main, at isolated properties. Mechanical emptying is carried out by the Council's Cleansing Department at approximately 14 day intervals.

Mr. E. L. Lomax the Council's Engineer and Surveyor has provided the following information.

'The foul sewerage within the district is partly on the combined system and partly on the separate system. Since 1946 practically all development has been on the separate system. Sewage schemes over the last few years have eliminated practically all the cesspits, and generally the foul sewage system may be considered adequate. Surface water sewerage is generally adequate throughout the district and in common with foul sewerage, trouble is only experienced when mining subsidence alters natural drainage or damages the sewers.

The great majority of the district's sewage, approximately two million gallons per day dry weather flow, is treated at the Main Sewage Disposal Works located off Longford Road, Cannock. A small amount, approximately 25,000 gallons per day dry weather flow is treated at Cannock Wood Sewage Works. A scheme is being prepared for the replacement of these Works during the next twelve months by a pumping station, pumping the sewage to the Main Works.

The Main Works utilise sedimentation tanks, bacterial filter beds, humus tanks and sludge drying beds. A recirculation scheme is in continuous operation. An adjunct to the Main sewage Works is the Grass Plot Effluent Treatment System. A scheme for further extensions and for the installation of a sludge treatment plant is being presented to the Minister very shortly.'

DUSTBINS

A scheme under the Public Health Act is carried out for the provision and maintenance of dustbins. This scheme commenced in 1940 and has always been very popular and of immense value. An annual charge of 5/-, recoverable with the General Rate, is made for each dustbin. By the end of 1961, 17,195 had been supplied including 1,114 in the last year, of which 705 were renewals.

DISINFESTATION

Houses of selected applicants for Council houses were visited prior to rehousing by this council to ascertain whether disinfestation was necessary. 131 visits were made.

Minor infestations of bugs, fleas, cockroaches, ants, etc., were dealt with by means of insecticidal liquids or other fumigation.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following cases of infectious disease or suspected cases were investigated during the year by the Public Health Inspectors.

Scarlet Fever	16
Sonnei Dysentery	15
Food Poisoning	5
Poliomyelitis	1
	<hr/>
	37
	<hr/>

Prevention of Damage By Pests Act, 1949

RODENT CONTROL

The work of Rodent Control was continued throughout the year by the Rodent Operator under the supervision of the Public Health Inspectors. A free service is provided for private houses.

Complaints were received from 294 premises and after investigations appropriate action taken. Further infestations were discovered during routine surveys and suitably dealt with.

The baiting and poisoning of the sewers in this district continued, together with regular treatment of tips and like places as necessary.

1. Surface Disinfestation

The first table shows the properties inspected as a result of (1) notification; (2) survey; and (3) visits to premises primarily for some other purpose.

Local Authority	Dwelling houses	Type of Property		
		Agricultural	All other (inc. business premises)	Total
19	339	—	57	411

The second table indicates the properties found to be infested with rats or mice and subsequently treated. All were classed as minor infestations.

Local Authority	Dwelling houses	Type of Property		
		Agricultural	All other (inc. business premises)	Total
17	203	—	57	277

2. Treatment of Sewers

1st Treatment—12th January to 20th January, 1961.

No. of manholes in foul and connected systems	2,000 (approx.)
No. of manholes baited	42
No. of manholes showing pre-bait take	15
Scheme of baiting used	1st, 4th and 8th days
Bait and Poison used	Oatmeal and Warfarin

2nd Treatment—6th June to 13th June, 1961.

No. of manholes in foul and connected system	2,000 (approx.)
No. of manholes baited	162
No. of manholes showing pre-bait take	15
Scheme of baiting used	1st, 4th and 8th days
Bait and Poison used	Sausage Rusk and Zinc Phosphide

SHOPS ACT, 1950

The Council is the authority responsible for the enforcement of this Act in the Urban Area. As far as possible visits under this Act are combined with those made under other Acts or Regulations.

Observations to ensure that the requirements of the Act relating to closing hours and weekly half holiday have been made regularly and as will be seen from the following table, contraventions were found. In the majority of cases this resulted in warning letters being

sent by the Clerk of the Council to the offenders warning them that in the event of any further contravention summary proceedings would be instituted.

The Council took proceedings against a shop keeper for contravening the Shops Act by selling groceries on a Sunday. Previous warnings had been given in this case. The Magistrates found the case proved and a fine of £3 was imposed.

Requirements	Contraventions	Informal notices served
Part 1		
Early Closing Days	5	5
General Closing Hours	1	1
Part 2		
Statutory half-holiday & meal times	Nil	Nil
Hours of employment of young persons	Nil	Nil
Arrangements for health and comfort of Shop Workers	Nil	Nil
Part 4		
Sunday Trading	6	6

HEATING APPLIANCES (FIREGUARDS) ACT, 1952

This Act, together with Regulations made in 1953, requires fire-guards to be fitted to gas fires, electric fires and oil heaters which are so designed that they are suitable for use in residential premises and are of such a type that, without a guard there is a likelihood of injury by burning.

One Hundred and thirty-nine appliances in stock or on sale at local shops, were inspected and tested in the manner prescribed by the Regulations – all were satisfactory.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

The Council's two residential caravan sites, providing standings for 44 dwellings have been fully occupied throughout this year, with always a waiting list of applicants. A site for 32 caravans is situated at Cannock and one for 12 at Pye Green. At these sites, all dwellings have their own water closet; electricity is laid on, individual taps, sinks are provided and drainage is to the sewer.

Two private sites are licenced, providing standings for a further 33 caravans; at these sites the amenities available are similar to those on the Council's own sites.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

Eleven Licences were granted for the keeping of Pet Shops.

All licences were granted subject to conditions which ensure the objects of the Act being observed.

This Act applies to all premises, including private houses, where the selling of animals as pets is carried on as a business.

THE GAME ACT, 1831

Two licences were granted to enable shopkeepers to retail game.

INVESTIGATION OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Work in connection with the recording of atmospheric pollution has continued throughout the year. Two Deposit Gauges, six Lead Peroxide instruments and one combined Smoke Filter and Volumetric Sulphur Dioxide Appartus have been in use.

Every effort was made to secure the abatement or reduction of smoke, and similar emmissions.

During the year emmissions from colliery chimney stacks have virtually ceased due in the main to the modernisation at the collieries in question. Colliery spoil banks have also been kept well in control and it is pleasing to be able to say that the nuisance from these burning heaps has been eliminated.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

Circular No. 1/62 from the Ministry of Health asks that the Annual Report includes information on Registered Common Lodging Houses in the District — there are no such premises in the Urban Area.

Public Cleansing

The work of the Cleansing Department, in its various aspects, particulars of which are indicated hereunder, has proceeded satisfactorily during the year.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

The removal of refuse from domestic and trade premises has been maintained generally at a weekly frequency.

Five vehicles have been regularly engaged on the work.

In a furtherance of the policy to use vehicles of modern design on this work, another 16-18 cubic yards capacity rear loader was added to the fleet during the year, to replace a 7 cubic yards capacity side loader.

The larger capacity rear loading type of vehicle is proving to have a distinct advantage over the older type side loader as regards economy of haul to tip to match the continuing development of the area, and as an improvement in loading methods and as a cleaner aspect of refuse removal.

The fleet now comprises three 16-18 cubic yards capacity rear loaders, one 10 cubic yards and one 7 cubic yards capacity side loaders.

There has been a tendency for the composition of the domestic refuse of the area to become less dense, but more bulky in character. The tonnage of refuse removed weekly, averaged around 450 tons involving the emptying of some 13,600 bins.

Disposal of refuse has been by controlled tipping.

Mechanical spreading of tipped refuse and sealing of surfaces and embankments with soil has been effectively carried out by the Tractor Dozer. This machine has proved beyond doubt its efficiency from economic and practical aspects in dealing with the increased bulk of refuse deposited daily at the tips, as opposed to the former method of manual handling.

Improved compaction of tipped material, less fire and insect infestation risk and a relatively improved tidy appearance, have resulted from mechanical application.

Builders spoil, surplus soil from estate development and road sweeping material has been used to good effect in the process of sealing of surfaces and embankments.

The use of insecticides by pressure spraying to tip surfaces has greatly reduced the risk of fly and other insect infestation and no serious problem arose in this connection.

The following tips have been in use during the year:—

BURGOYNE STREET land ex gravel pit. Refuse from the central and northern parts of the area was continually disposed of at this site to complete the second phase of further raising the levels of certain parts.

A small area of land adjoining the site on the fringe of housing site development is in process of being raised, but will be of short duration.

WATLING STREET, CHURCHBRIDGE. The disposal of refuse, mainly from the southern parts of the area, has continued here and a substantial amount of tipping space including the partially filled clay-hole, still remains.

PROSPECT VILLAGE, CANNOCK WOOD. This site continues to accommodate refuse from the area in the immediate vicinity and there remains a life of several years.

LITTLEWORTH ROAD. Tipping at this site to the requisite levels to conform with future use, possibly as a playing field, was completed midway through the year.

Primary cover to the whole of the surface area was effected pending subsequent decision on final development.

NEWLANDS LANE, HEATH HAYES — FORMERLY SEWAGE WORKS SITE.

This derelict site became available for refuse tipping and a commencement was made there at the termination of use of the aforementioned site.

Most of the refuse from the northern and eastern areas and some from the southern part has been disposed of there.

The degree of concentration has varied to meet the necessity to combat infiltration water in old sewage treatment tanks. There will be a tipping life of about two years at this site for the areas which it is best suited to serve.

REAR OF MESSRS. ASTBURY'S — BUILDERS, BRIDGTOWN.

By arrangement with the Transport Commission, a small area of land between the rear of the builders yard and the railway embankment was raised by refuse tipping.

This was a small operation of infilling of three months duration with refuse mainly from the southern part of the area.

FUTURE TIPPING SITES. Consideration has been given to the use of several sites and the acquisition by the Council of the former gravel pit at Green Heath is about to be concluded.

This site will provide many years life of tipping with ideal control conditions, particularly for the north and north western parts of the area, and potential new development in those localities.

CESSPOOL CLEANSING

In the areas of Cannock Wood, Pye Green and Leacroft where cesspools still predominate, a 750 gallon capacity tanker has carried out the work of emptying.

The provision of main drainage in certain parts of these areas has continued during the year to the elimination of some cesspools.

On that account the tanker has not been so fully engaged, whilst an improved frequency of emptying has been possible.

Cesspool contents are discharged into foul water sewers for ultimate disposal works treatment.

GULLY CLEANSING

Gullies throughout the area have been emptied on continuous rota by either mechanical or manual operation.

Gully contents are discharged at tip for the material when dry, to be used as cover to house refuse.

STREET SCAVENGING

For most of the year this work was undertaken in the customary manner of manual sweeping, by a combination of 'beat' and 'lengthsmens' systems with the use of orderly trucks and motor trucks with sliding dustproof covers.

The acquisition late in the year of a mechanical sweeper collector, has altered the pattern of the work and a considerable reduction in the manual operation has already been possible resulting in improved frequencies of treatment.

Some orderly truck work, for town and shopping centres on a daily treatment basis is necessary to combat littering, likewise special circumstances still require manual sweeping and lorry collection.

Spillage from vehicles and the inconsiderate littering of streets continues to cause much repeat scavenging.

The provision of additional litter receptacles and Anti-Litter publicity has continued, but with only slight improvement.

Market refuse has been satisfactorily dealt with immediately after termination of trading.

PUBLIC SANITARY CONVENIENCES

The cleansing of conveniences throughout the area by several visits per day by the male cleaner, and the work of the lady attendants at the female conveniences has resulted in a good standard of cleanliness throughout.

The disquieting feature of misuse and vandalism does however remain a problem, and much time and money is still being spent in repairs to water pipes, locks, fittings and remedying defacement to walls and doors.

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